NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

New York, Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout th country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-seried in the Weekty Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.
The fighting in the Army of the Potomac on last Satur day was of a much more extensive character than was at the time reported, and was carried on along a considera ble portion of the lines, the Second and Sixth corps, as well as the Ninth, being engaged on the national side. After the expuision of the four divisions of rebels from Fort Steedman and the position within the lines of the Ninth corps which by their sudden dash they succeeded in seizing and for a short time holding, the Second and Sixth corps, located further to the left, pushed forward and captured the first line of rebe intrenchments, thus materially advancing General Grant's lines in that direction. The rebels made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to retake their works, and the struggle was continued till after dark. The entire Union casualties in the day's operations were about two thousand. The rebels lost about three thousand in prisoners alone, and their killed and wounded General Grant estimates at much more than double his own. The day's work was of a sanguinary character; but resulted in most decided and very important national successes. Our despatches furnish a graphic and complete account of the whole affair.

In Washington yesterday rumors were in circulation that a general engagement was in progress all along the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg; but they could not be traced to any reliable source, and were no doubt incorrect, as it is understood that a general attack at present does not form part of General Grant's plans. General Grant announces that he has received des

patches from General Sherman up to the 22d inst., al which date the latter was at Gold-boro. Since leaving Fayetteville, General Sherman says, he had had much hard fighting, but had inflicted heavy losses on the rebels in killed and wounded, and had captured over two thousand of them. He states that in all his marching and fighting from Savannah to Goldsboro his losses were covered by twenty-five hundred men, many of whom are but slightly wounded. Our Newbern despatch of the 23d inst. confirms the report given in the HERALD yesterday morning, that a portion of Gene ral Sherman's army had reached Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh, and was pushing on after the retreating enemy, Recruits for Sherman were daily arriving at Golds boro. The junction of Sherman's, Schoneld's and Terry's forces was effected on the Nouse river about six miles west of Goldsboro. The majority of the in habitants of Goldsboro remained there on its evacuation by the enemy, and were apparently pleased at its occupation by the national troops.

It appears that in the engagements at Averysboro, N C., on the 16th inst., and at Bentonsville, on the 19th, the only forces of Sherman's army participating were portions of the Fourteenth corps, and on both occasion the rebels were defeated with heavy loss. The subst quent unimpeded advance of the Fourteenth corpe is sufficient evidence of this, notwithstanding the boast of "great Confederate victories" by General Lee and the

From the vicinity of Mobile we have additional reports by the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 19th inst. In were preparing to evacuate Mobile, with the design of forming a junction with General Lee somewhere in East Topnessee. But these wild stories are apparently as groundless as previous ones of the same kind, since our own correspondent, writing from Mobile bay on the 15th inst. states that the enemy there appeared determined to make a stubborn resistance to the national advance New Orleans papers say there had been heavy firing in Mobile bay during an entire day, the date of which is not given. On the 15th one of the national Monitors made a reconnoissance of the rebel batteries without being

The property of John Slidell and Judah P. Benjamin has been condemned as forfeited to the United States government in the District Court at New Orleans.

Intelligence from Hayana to the 22d instant was re ceived by the steamship Havana, which arrived here yesterday. The Anglo-rebel steamer Owl, late a blockade runner, sailed from that port on the 21st inst., supposed for Galveston, Texas, where, it was believed, she would fit out as a pirate, she having a crew of over one hundred men and cannon and ammunition on board. The United States gunboat Cherokee left the harbor of Havana only about half an hour before the Owl, and, as it was rumored that there was to be a fight between them outside, they were followed by a Spanish war steamer, but nothing further regarding the anticipated engagement was known. It was reported that Captain Maffit, formerly of the pirate Florida, left Havana on board the Owl. Forty of her crew deserted

The rebel General Preston arrived at Havana from Nassau in the Owl, and there were rumors that he was there for the purpose of getting up a revolution in Cuba and making arrangements for the recognition by Maximilian of Mexico of the Jeff. Davis confederacy, and the opening to it for prize purposes of the port of Tampico.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, bills were reported to secur relative to the police courts and justices of Brooklyn. A bill to incorporate the New York and Brocklyn Disinfecting Company was introduced. The New York City Tax Levy bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The Governor's message was made the special order for Wednesday. Bills for the relief of the East River, New York and Jamaica Railroad Company, and relating to savings banks in New York were ordered

to a third reading.

In the Assembly the bill to extend the charter and increase the capital of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was referred to the Committee on Commerce, with power to report complete. A number of land and private claim

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of our of thirty million dollars would be at the disposal of our Supervisors' Volunteering Committee yesterday to enable and for payment of bounties to two hundred recruits per day in the city, the money was not forth coming, and it is expected that drafting will be resumed e of the wards to morrow. The Supervisors have used their best endeavors to procure the county's allot-

had to be rejected for this reason. There appear to be pienty of volunteers to fill our quota; but of course they will not call at without the promised bounty. If orders about be received from Washington to-day, as anticipated, for the resumption of the draft, those whose names have aiready been drawn from the wheel will be required to report, and the law for the disfranchizement those who desert their districts to evade the chances milliary service will be strictly enforced. A list of the names of s. ch. persons will be kept and published Saturday; but the number yesterday was smaller. Comptroller Brennan has issued an appeal to the citizens urging them to subscribe to the county seven per cent bounty loan, in order to avert the draft.

Returns from forty-three counties of the vote at the recent election in this State on the proposition to amend the constitution by providing for the appointment of Commissioners of the Court of Appeals show thirty eight thousand one hundred and fifty-eight in its favor and fifty-eight-thousand and seventy-five opposed to it, being

majority of nearly twenty thousand against it so far.

The Board of Aidermen met yesterday. A resolution The Board of Aidermen thet yesterday. A resolution was adopted in reference to the draft, calling upon wealthy citizens to come forward and subscribe to the ican, and pledging the hearty co-operation of the Com-mon Council in the attempt that is being made to all the quota by volunteering. The resolution from the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to raise money upon revenue bonds for the purpose of cleaning the streets, until the Legislature made provision therefor, was concurred in. Comptroller Bronnan's semi-monthly statement showed a balance in the trees-ury of \$509,491 10. The Board adjourned until Friday

The Board of Councilmen held no meeting yesterday, a quorum not being present when the roll was called.

In the United States District Court Assistant District
Attorney Rice yesterday filed a final decree of distribution in the case of the United States against the schooner Joseph H. Toone and cargo. The proceeds amount to twelve thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars. Exilda and cargo. The proceeds amount to two thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars. The crow of the

divorce case, so as to afford Mrs. Singer a new trial, was dimed yesterday by Judge Leonard, of the Supreme

In the Court of General Sessions vesterday Charles Johnson, indicted for stealing dress trimmings, worth three hundred and sixty-seven dollars, from Charles E. Walker, at No. 61 Hudson street, on the 9th inst., pleaded gu lty to the charge. He was sent to the State Prison for wo years and six months. Mary J. Lalley was tried on a charge of stealing sixty dollars from Elizabeth Filton; ut, as there were other parties in the room who cou have taken the money, the jury acquitted the accused Johanna Grimes, jointly indicted with Ann Constantine, charged with stealing thirty-six dollars from Daniel Woods, on the 22d of February, was also acquitted. Mary Beekman was tried and convicted of grand larceny, having on the 18th of last month stolen wearing apparel and leaving values that the property of the state of the sta and jewelry, valued at three hundred dollars, from the cooms occupied by Mrs Burdett, at the Sinclair House. me of the property was recovered. Judge Russel sent her to the State Prison for two years.

Business is briskly carried on by Co'onel Baker at his office in Vesey street. There have been no important arrests made recently, nor any orders issued to arrest a

Major Martin R. Delaney, a colored man, and the first of his race to receive such a commission in the United States Army, lectured last evening in Shiloh church, before a large assemblage, principally composed of colored people, on the history of Anglo-Saxon progress and

Three men, giving their names as Michael Rudolph. arrested and committed to the Tombs, in default of two thousand dollars bail each, on the charge of having, in room in Crosby street, under pretence of wishing to rent it, and while the landlady, Mrs. Nayler, at their request, was making a fire therein, locked the door thereo and then stole and escaped from the house with abou four hundred dollars worth of clothing. Another similar charge was preferred against Rudolph and Fenton by

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, received by the bark Angier, which arrived here yesterday, show that the fire in that town on the 28th of February, noticed in last Thursday's Herald, was much more disastrous than at first reported. Four hundred houses in the business portion of the place were destroyed, entailing a loss of between forty and tity millions of Haytlen dollars. Our previous report charged the conflagration to incendia-rism; but this later account says its occurrence was acci-

dental.

According to the City Inspector's report there were week previous, and 17 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which oc-curred during the past week, 219 resulted from acute diseases, 214 from chronic diseases, and 35 from external causes, &c. There were 286 natives of the United States. 116 of Ireland, 11 of England, 43 of Germany, 3 of Scot and, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Stocks were firmer yesterday. Gold was steady, and closed down town at 154%. The closing price at the

evening board was 164.

There was decidedly more buoyancy in commercial circles yesterday, and in many articles prices showed considerable improvement as compared with Saturday. Foreign goods were quiet, but generally firm, while in domestic produce there was more doing. Cotton, petro-leum, &c., were all higher. On 'Change the flour mar-ket was quiet, and prices were 5c. a 15c. lower. Wheat was scarcely so firm, with a moderate demand. Corn was dull, while oats were firmer. Pork was a shade firmer, with a limited inquiry. Beef was steady, a lard was rather firmer. Whiskey was 5c. a 6c. higher, and was active. Freights were dull and sales were

Virginia-"On to Richmond."

The Late Battles in North Carolina and The official and other authentic reports, which we have at length received, of the late battles at Averysboro and Bentonsville, North Carolina, reduce those boasted rebel victories to their true proportions. They belong to the same class of successes as those of Wheeler and Wade Hampton over Kilpatrick's cavalrydesperate but disastrous efforts to surprise and cut off an exposed detachment here and there of Sherman's extended lines. The only alternative left to General Joe Johnston after the repulse of his subordinate, General Bragg, from Kinston by General Schofield, was a movement against the approaching columns of Sherman from the south. In both cases the object was the all important one to the enemy of preventing if possible the junction of Schofield, Terry and Sherman; but in both cases the results of the efforts have betrayed the desperation of the rebel leaders, the weakness of their forces, and the demoralization of

The rebel soldiers fight in a charge with their usual dash and recklessness; but with the changing fortunes of the battle they appear to be glad of a fair opportunity to surrender, or a reasonable excuse for abandoning even their strongest positions. We have satisfactory evidence upon these points in the results, not only of the recent battles at Kinston, Averysboro and Bentonsville, but in the rash though adroitly contrived attack from General Lee on the lines of General Meade, on Saturday morning last. In these affairs, in proportion to the numbers engaged, the returns of rebel prisoners are unusually large. We shall not be surprised, therefore, should General Joe Johnston be persuaded to try the issue of a battle for the possession of Raleigh, if the result is the surrender or dissolution of his army. He has lost his last opportunity; for, against the united forces now ad-

vancing upon him, he is as harmless as were

Resurregard and Hardce against the enveloping rings of Sherman anywhere in South Carolina.

General Lee, on the other hand, in his rash experiments of Saturday last, has doubtless made the important discovery that General Grant has not essentially weakened General Meade in strengthening the army of Sherman. It appears that General Lee Lad permitted himself to be misled by information that the Union lines in his front were, in consequence of reinforcements to Sherman, left invitingly open to a dashing surprise. He must, therefore, be now convinced that his situation is extremely perilous. He has found that while Johnston cannot hold any position in North Carolina a single day with the approach of the overwhelming legions of Sherman, the army holding the defences of Richmond is as much in need of

reinforce ments as Johnston.

In this extremity what is General Lee to do? Richmond is now in reality all that is left of his confederacy. To await the arrival of Johnston and his thirty or forty thousand men, is only to await the addition of Sherman's army to the lines of General Grant. To evacuate Richmond now is to give up the ship, and place both Lee and Johnston between the upper and the nether millstones. In this dilemma General Lee will probably resign himself to his fate, by awaiting in Richmond the hour and the necessity for a capitulation, involving his army, the city and his Southern confederacy.

An evacuation in search of supplies may precipitated upon Lee at any moment by some new movement of Sheridan's cavalry-otherwise, with the resistless approach of Sherman, a capitulation is inevitable. General Grant is a fisher of armies. With one end of his mighty seine fixed at Richmond, he sweeps around with the other end from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast, and up the coast to the Richmond landing. There, where the two ends of the seine meet, we shall have a grand haul of all sorts of fish-shad and herring, sturgeons and suckers, catfish and cels, crabs, drumfish, swordfish, gudgeons and porpoises, and the draft may possibly include that regular old hammer-headed shark Jeff. Davis. The seine is coming ashore, and we can see from the fluttering on the surface inside that the haul will exhaust "the confederacy."

Jacob Thompson and the Rebel Raids.

We give, in another column, a paper with which we have been furnished by Major General Dix. It discloses, in connection with the circumstances under which it came into his hands, the fact, never for a moment doubted by us, that the attempt to burn this city was made with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Thompson and other leading rebels in Canada, who were the accredited agents of Jefferson Davis, and sent there to embroil the United States with Canada, by setting on foot predatory and murderons expeditions from the territory of the latter against our cities and villages.

Immediately after the attempt to fire this city it was ascertained, through an intercepted letter to B. A. McDonald, a resident here, that he had been in communication with some of the parties suspected to have been concerned in it, and that the baggage of one of them had been left at his room. It was found that Mr. Mc-Donald was a brother of Mr. Wm. L. McDonald, a rebel agent, and Mr. Thompson's right hand man in Toronto. Hearing of his brother's arrest, and knowing that he was innocent of the alleged connection with the incendiaries. whose plans had been carefully concealed, he sent for the principal actors in that diabolical enterprise, who had returned to Canada, and appealed to them to give him a statement hich would exonerate his brother from the charge of complicity with them. The paper, of which we give a copy, was prepared by them, and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Martin, alias Maxwell; Captain Robert C. Kennedy, alias Stanton, and Lieutenant Headley, alias Williams. When the paper was shown to Thompwould furnish conclusive evidence of the guilt of the signers, and would consign them to the gallows if they should fall into our hands. Mr. Thompson, George N. Sanders, and other leading rebels in Montreal, professed to be very indignant when they were informed that they were suspected by General Dix of having been concerned in the attempt to burn this city. And yet Mr. Thompson refused to allow a paper to be used for the exculpation of an innocent man, the brother of his chief agent in Canada, because it might in a contingency bring the real perpetrators to punishment. No higher evidence of his complicity with them is needed. Kennedy was, not long afterwards, arrested; and when Mr. Thompson was again solicited to allow the paper to be used, after the execution of Kennedy, in order to save McDonald, he refused to part with it; but he added, in a letter to McDonald, "I am willing at any time to write a letter to General Dix, in which I will state that Williams and Maxwell, who seem to have been the persons with whom you are charged to have been con nected, came to me of their own accord, and stated that you knew nothing whatever of their purposes in New York or what business they were engaged in." He added, in a subsequent part of the letter, "If a letter of such a purport from me written upon honor to Gen. Dix will serve you any valuable purpose with him I will take pleasure in making the statement." This secondary evidence, when Mr. Thompson had the highest in his own posses-sion, General Dix refused to receive; and at a subsequent time, when application was again made to Mr. Thompson for the paper, he replied that it had been destroyed. Fortunately a copy had been preserved, and when it was presented to Kennedy, two days before his eath, and he was told that a verification of it would save McDonald, he made the certificate

which is appended to it. Thus this criminal has done an act of justice to an innocent man which Mr. Thompson, in order to shield his guilty subordinates, has steadily refused. The paper was cortified by Kennedy, with the understanding that it was not to be used until after his execution. On its delivery to General Dix yesterday he directed McDonald to be discharged, and gave him a paper stating that his exoneration from all complicity with the incendiaries was com-

plete.
The facts above disclosed ought not, perhaps, to excite surprise. Mr. Thompson abandoned bis post as Secretary of the Interior, and became an active participant in the attempt of the Southern States to overthrow the government. He has been a year or more in Canada, the associate of Clay, who ordered the murderous attack on St. Albans; and he was in the neighborhood of Windsor when Beall and

others set out on their expedition to capture and destroy the passenger steamers on Leke Eric. That all these enterprises, in violation of the rules of legitimate warfare, and in the execution of which two of his subordistates have been brought to the gallows, were undertaken with his knowledge and approval, there can be no doubt. And they are no more than the natural sequence of the perfidy with which Davis, Mason, Slidell and others abandoned high positions in the government to take up arms for its destruction. The punishment it deserves has fallen heavily upon many of the guilty subordinates, and it is to be hoped that the more guilty principals may not all

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.-Lord Palmerston de clared in his late speech in Parliament that the ecognition of belligerent rights, in the rebel States was a matter of necessity with the British government, and not of choice. As there can be no doubt that there is no longer any necessity existing, it is a good time for that government to act upon choice, and withdraw all the proclamations acknowledging the rights of belligerents in this anti-national insurrection

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—It appears from the late exposé among the rebels at Richmond that about four hundred millions of their bonds have been stolen or lost, or spirited away somewhere. There is nothing very extraordinary in that. Here at the North, where we are supposed to be great accountants and financlers, there are a hundred millions "lost" every year. The Corporation alone steal about three millions a year. However, as an Alderman-once said when charged with stealing:-"What's the odds? the Americans are a people of great resources. If an Alderman or a contractor steals money from the treasury, he spends it like a gentleman." A good salve that for a sore conscience. But, after all, how little worse are peculating Aldermen than those people who come to this country with dry goods and linens and other commodities, and after they have made money here go over to Europe to

COMPLIMENTS AMONG DEMOCRATIC EDITORS. One of the democratic papers in this city copies approvingly an article from a democratic paper in another city, stating that Ben Wood, of the News, made a bargain with President Lincoln by which Wood agreed to keep neutral and defeat McClellan, in consideration of a share in the recent Singleton tobacco speculation. If this be true Ben Wood has drawn a blank instead of a prize. He had better stick to his own lotteries in future. Tobacco lotteries are very uncertain, and often end in smoke.

OUR OUOTA.

Probable Resumption of the Drawing be Ordered Off-Rigid Enforcement of the Provision Against Shedaddlers, &c. The draft is to be again resumed on Wednesday. This, we learn, is the irrevocable decision of Major Dodge, Provost Marshal General. If money is still scarce and niting tardy, the wheel will be put in motion in on ward of each of the city districts, or else the men alread man Blunt is well supplied with money and recruiting goes on briskly, the conscription will only be enforced n two or three of the districts that have done the lear for themselves. To-day, in all probability, orders will be issued for some of the drafted wards to report, and whether or not the conscription shall be enforced over the entire city will rest solely with the recruiting committee. Major Dodge insists that, in the future, General Fry's requirement that the provest marshals be kepfully employed, shall be strictly and literally complied with. This means the daily enlistment of two hundred men; unless two hundred men are raised daily by voluntary exertions, drafting will go on till the whole city has been subjected to the tender mercies of the conscription.

Nor is this all. Five days only will be allowed the drafted men before they are called upon to report, and all enroled men, whether drafted or not, who may leave their districts without notlying their change of residence to the provest marshals, with intent to avoid the draft, will, by the 21st section of the act just published, forfeit forever their rights as American citiz ns. This applies equally to those who leave their districts before the draft as to those who leave after. And in order that this stringent provision may be fully enforced, Major Dodge has ordered the provost marshals to keep a list of all skedaddlars, which list he purposes to have multished.

ordered the provost marshals to keep a list of all skedaddlers, which list be purposes to have published.
The recruiting returns of Saturday last show a more
favorable result than for several days past. One hundred
and two men in all were enrolled—twenty-two from the
Fourth district, nineteen from the Fifth, twenty-nine
from the Sixth, eleven from the Seventh, fifteen from the
Eighth, and six from the Ninth. More men could have
been had if there had been more money forthcoming. One
provost marshal had money for four men, and at least fiveand-twenty offered. The rest had to be turned away,
Some of the drafted wards have manifested the greatest
supinchess. Two in the Fourth district have done scarcely
anything, and we believe will be among the first to fail
under the Provost Marshal's thumb. In the Twentysecond ward a feeling of dissatisfaction has been occasioned by Mr. Fornando Wood's atstement on Saturday
evening that the rich wards enticed away volunteers
from the poor wards. This in reality is impossible, as
by a recent enactment all volunteers are bound to be
credited to the ward in which they actually reside. Any
instances in which Twenty-second ward men have been
credited to other wards need only to be pointed out to
be instantly remedied.

MEETING OF WARD DELEGATES—A UNIFORM BATE

MEETING OF WARD DELEGATES-A UNIFORM BATE

A meeting of delegates from the several wards was neid last evening at the Sixth district Provost Marshal's office, in Sixth avenue, to agree upon a uniform rate of hand money to be paid to volunteers. Alderman Ryers was called to the chair, and Mr. John Hayward officiated as secretary. Ten wards only being represented, the delegates present, after discussing the question of general co-operation of all the wards on the subject of paying a uniform rate of hand money, adjourned to Wednesday evening seat, when they hope all the wards will be represented and some definite action taken.

THE RIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT TO VOLUNTRES. A strong desire exists among a number of members A. Conkling, to have their regiment tender its services to the government for one year. The matter is to be acted upon by the officers next Monday evening.

The Seven-Thirty Loan. PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1868.

loan to-day at \$2,175,900, including one of \$200,000 from Chicago, and one of \$150,000 from Syracuse; also one housand five hundred and twenty-five individual sub-criptions of \$50 and \$100 each.

acriptions of soo and stov each.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received today, and those on the way to this office, will absorb all of
the first issue. In forty-three days \$161,000,000 have the first issue. In forty-three days \$161,000,000 have been disposed of to the people. The sale of the second series, designated as that of June 15, will go on without interruption. The notes are in all respects precisely like the others, save in their date. Agents of the loan throughout the country have been instructed, on and after to-morrow, to calculate interest, at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent, on all subscriptions from their date up to June 15 noxt, and to pay back the amount in money to purchasers at the time they buy. The delivery of the new notes will be uninterrupted. The public will not have to wait for them.

Harry Sanderson, under the direction of Signor Muzio was attended last night, at Niblo's Saloon, by an im mensely crowded and very approving audience. The duets of Gottschalk and Sanderson received so much ap-plause that it seemed as if the audience wanted to keep them on the stage all night. They received no less tha four moores to Sanderson's Festive Polka, which the artists varied at each call. Miss Simons exhibited much increased, cultivation since we last heard her, and now makes a charming concert singer. Her selections from Flore and Lucia, and the ballad composed for her by Gottschalk, Pastorella e Cavaliere, with English words were remarkably well sung. To morrow evening the second concert comes off. To-night Signor takes them to Brooklyn.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surreau Ceum—Cacurr—Part 1. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. No calendar. Part 2.—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Nos 828, 1408, 1050, 1403, 447, 1334, 1504, 1509, 1508, 1512, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1524, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, March 27, 1865.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN STILL AT GENERAL GEANT'S

HEADQUARTHES.

President Lincoln was expected to return here to day, but up to a late hour this evening had not made his appearance. It is believed that the active operations of the last forty-eight hours have induced him to remain a day or the least of the fact. day or two longer at the front, to see what results may follow them, and to witness the inauguration of the anal operations preceding the extinction of the military power of the robellion. Advices from City Point received

REJOICING OVER THE RECENT SUCCESSES. The constant succession of successes reported during the last forty-eight hours has created great rejoicing here, and increased, if possible, the general confidence in the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Even the accession sympathizers universally concede that the power of successful resistance to the advancing and victorious forces of the Union is at an end, and desire that further disaste and desolation of the South may be avoided by an early submission to inevitable destiny.

BUMORS OF A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT ALONG GEN

Rumors have been in circulation here all day that a general engagement was in progress along General Grant's lines; but this is doubtless incorrect, as in his despatches to the War Department to-day General Grant nakes no mention of anything of the kind. It is under does not form a part of descent Grant's ince does not form a part of descent Grant's pro-gramme at present, as he does not desire to hurry them out of Richmond and Petersburg just now, and it is hardly probable that, after their experience on Saturday, the enemy would be likely to renew an assault which resulted so very disastrously to them. Important operations are in progress, however, around Petersburg and Richmond, which cannot fall to have an important bearing upon the final result

FINANCIAL MATTERS. orts that the Secretary of the Treasury intende o resort to any efforts to assist or check the downward endency of gold are incorrect. It is not in his power to n either way to interfere with the general tene ency of the market. Still it is well known that it is no the financial interest of the government that the return to gold values should be too rapid, as a panic involves less ta temporary depression of government securities and checks subscriptions to government loans, which would tend to very much embarrass the operations of the Treasury, the condition of which has been greatly used by the liberal subscriptions of late to the seven thirty bonus. The steadiness of the gold market, under the recent favorable news, is regarded as an indication that for a time the limit of depression has been reached, and that the financial and commercial interests of the country will have time to adjust themselves to the ered standard before any further considerable or per

nanent reduction occurs.

The one and two collar notes for the National Banks o the banks according to the date of their organization first organized under the law, will receive the first instal-

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES ON THE RE-OCCUPATION OF

The President has ordered Brevet Major General Anderson to raise over Fort Sumter at the hour of noon on the 14th of April, the same United States flag that floated over it at the time of the rebel assault, and that it be saluted with one hundred guns from Sumter and from every fort and rebel battery that then fired upon Sumter; also that suitable military coremo-nies be performed, under the direction of Major General W. T. Sherman, whose operations compelled the evacua-tion of Charleston, or, in his absence, under the direc-tion of General Gillmore, commanding that military debe directed to participate in the ceremonies, and that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be invited to deliver a public

The only child of Hon. John Rosing, Charge d'Affaire of the Hanscatic republic, died here to-day.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, March 27, 1865.
The Broodway and Crestown Railroad Bills the Order of the Day—Influence of the Central Railroad Fure Bill—A General Explosion Threatened—City Reformers, Railroad Grantes, Radicals and Conservatives all Going Down Tryether—The Legislation on the Bounty Bills Com-

of the Broadway and Crosstown Railroad bills, postpone from Thursday last. No real interest has hitherto bee whother a serious purpose was entertained to urge them to a passage. The measure of live interest here has been the Central Railroad bill, defeated last week. As this is proposed to be revived, and as almost overy bill since that has been challenged by the parties in the Centra movement, their course upon the Broadway has given it a sudden life and interest which it has not hitherto at this session. Indeed, it is now felt that all the leading measures will, in turn, experience the result of the smach up on the Central Railroad bill.

Should the Broadway and Crosstown bills to the probable that the challenge is the contraction of the same that the challenge is the contraction of the same that the challenge is the contraction of the same that the challenge is the contraction of the same that the challenge is the challenge in the contraction of the same transfer in the challenge is the challenge in the challenge i

smash up on the Central Railroad bill.

Should the Broadway and Crosstown bills be lost, it is probable that the Paid Fire Department bill, the Health bill, the Common Council Pay, with the bulk of the projected reform measures for New York city, will all take jected reform measures for New York city, will all take the same course.

It is understood that the radicals are now taking up the Central Fare bill at two and a half centre; but unless the two factions of the republicans unite upon some com-

the Central Fare bill at two and a half cents; but unless the two factions of the republicans unite upon some common arrangement nothing can be carried, and good measures and bad will all share the same fate.

The legislation relative to the raising of the thirty millions bounty fund was all completed last week. The last amondment to the Code Robinson passed finally in Assembly on Taurday. The delays made on this Bounty bill have been so ill-judged as to cause the passage of three bills to explain the first one passed.

The Broadway and Crosstown Railroad Tax Office Bill. &c.

ALBARY, March 27—11:30 P. M.

The trains to night bring a large number of arrivals from New York. Clark, Schell, Tobin and Charlick arrived on the Harlem train, and will head the host charging against the Broadway and Crosstown bills to morrow. The other patriots, philosophers and men of high renown in the lobby come up by the boat to night, so that the lists are not filled as yet, and matters do not ferment as they do in New York on these quest ons. It is not improbable that the bills made a special order tomorrow may again by postponed.

The Lieutenant Governor has gone to New York city, with a committee of the commissioners of the land office, to examining into certain matters relative to the sale of the eld Quarantine grounds at Staten Island.

A consultation has been had between the friends of the Tax Office bill, when it was determined to relinquish the measure as impracticable, and as calculated to endanger the Health bill and Paid Fire Department bill.

James M. Thompson having been provided for as a harbor master, Amor J. Williamson will be disposed of in some like manner. ALBANY, March 27-11:30 P. M.

Personal Intelligence.

Major Charles T. Dix is about to resume the exercise o his profession. At the outbreak of the rebellion this artist had reached a high position as a marine landscape dainter. Nurtured in the love of art, of whose worthy votaries his father has always been a liberal friend, he early attained remarkable freedom and skill as a draughts man; for several years he studied nature in his favorite field, and executed elaborate marine landcapes, remarkable for fidelity, freedom and harmony. A view of the Bay of Gibraltar, by Major Dix, was admired for its truth to fact and nature by all who have ever contemplated the scene so faithfully delineated. In the spring of 1861 the young artist closed his studie to follow the flag of his country. Since that time he has devoted himself assiduously to his duties as aid to his father, General Dix, on whose staff he has acted at Baltimore, Fortress Monroe and in this city. Now that the end of the rebellion draws mear he wisely intends to relinquish the aword for the pencil. Major Dix salis for the Mediterranean next week, with the intention of devoting the summer to studies of coast scenery on the delightful island of Capri, in the

by of Naples.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S APPEAL FOR HIS SON.

[From the London News, March 15.]

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is at present in considerable anxiety respecting his eldegt sen, who was kidnapped in an American port, on board the vessel in which he was serving, by some of those uaprincipled agents for procuring substitutes of whom we have heard. He callisted in the Third New Hampshire Volunters. He is known to have been present at the skirmish before Richmond on October 7, 1854, but from that time all trace of him is lost, and every mode of sending letters to him has been tried in vain. He is believed to have been made prisoner by the Confederates. It is hoped that if the American papers would give circulation to the above facts the son may be able to send notice through the Fouthern Journals of his present condition and place of about 10 his father before he sets out once more for the interior of Africa.

Consul General Archibald has been made a Knight of

Consul General Archibald has been made a Knight of the Order of Bath by Quoen Victorie.

SHERMAN.

Official Reports of His Successful March.

He Has Hard Fighting in North Carolina.

> The Enemy's Loss Very Heavy-His Own Loss Not More Than 2,500 Since Leaving Savannah.

> The Battles at Averysboro and Bentonsville Mere Skirmishes.

General Sherman's Opinion on the Situation. ---

The Junction of His Forces with Those of Schofield Settles the Game in North Carolina, &c.,

The Official Despatch. LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STAN

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-I am in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d inst. It shows hard fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over two thousand prisoners in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by

two thousand five hundred men since he left Savannah.

Many of them are but slightly wounded. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General

The Press Despatch.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1865

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin, from A special messenger who left Goldsboro, N. C., on the

22d, arrived here to-day, and reports the occupation of that place by General Schofield's forces.

He also brings the highly important information that General Sherman formed a junction with Schofield and

Terry at Cox's bridge, on the Neuse river, a few miles west of Goldsboro, on the 21st. The Fourteenth corps of Sherman's army had a fight

with Hardee at Averysboro, on the 18th inst., in which the latter was handsomely defeated, leaving all his dead in General Davis' hands, and retreating to Bentonsville.

At Bentonsville, on Sunday, the 19th inst., one division of the Fourteenth corps was attacked by Johnston, and

for a while turned back. But, on being reinforced by the rest of the divisions, drove the enemy back, and during Sunday night he abandoned Bentonsville and fell back across the Neuse river to Smithfield, some ten miles west

the fight which the rebels are boasting over as a great victory. Shorman's loss will not exceed one thousand.

Detailed accounts of the foregoing, dated Goldsboro, March 21, have also been received. On the 22d Schofield moved out to Cox's bridge, on the

Neuse river, six miles beyond Goldsboro, where General Terry's forces were discovered laying pontoons to cross the river, having marched all the way from Wilmington. In a few moments some of Sherman's trains of the Twentieth corps were discovered moving from Bentonsville to Cox's bridge, and the junction of the right wing of Sherman's army with Terry's and

Scholleid's forces was permanently made.

General Sherman had notified Schofield that he would be at Goldsboro on the 22d of March, and he kept his word. Some of his staff were there during that day.

After his repulse at Bentonsville, Joe Johnston fell back
to Smithfield to cover Raieigh. Desertions of North

Carolina troops from his army were numerous Our Newbern Correspondence. NEWBERN, N. C., March 23, 1866.
The news comes in of the most cheering character, although no great battles have occurred, nor is there any

thing very startling to relate. THE OCCUPATION OF GOLDSHORO

on Tuesday, the 21st, meeting with no particular opposi tion, and couriers have returned, reporting his arrive as I advised you in a former letter.

General Terry, with the remainder of his column (

which General Couch led the advance, and reinforced Schofield on the 11th.) has also arrived at Goldsberg osition whatever, and at Faison's depot, some ten or twenty miles south of Goldsboro, captured a large num-

SHRMAN ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. running through Goldsboro and Raleigh, and a wagon train has come through from his army to Kinston. Some opposition was presented to him a short distance south of Goldsboro, but it was readily overcome, and it is believed that he is now pursuing the retreating rebels towards Raleigh. If there is to be any fighting of consequence in this State it will be somewhere in that vicinity, or, as I last advised you, still further west, in the vicinity of Hillsboro. The enemy are evidently shying off towards the mountains, so that, if they must accept their refuge. The same course will be pursued, I think it will be found, by Lee in case of a similar necessity

being forced upon him.
SHERMAN'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION. General Sherman is said to have informed prominent officers, on leaving Fayetteville, that if he resched Goldsboro without much trouble the game was then up with the rebels. He apprehended after that no particular difficulty; for, with a concentration of his forces with those of Schofield and Terry, n thing could withstand their momen'um. At last accounts General Shorman was at Smithfield—nearly midway on the railroad between roads must be in the very best condition, and everythi augurs well for the most glorious success of our arms.

The recent order of General Grant, prohibiting all trade communication with the enemy, is having a salutary effect in this department, and is just what was needed. Cotton and turpentine buyers, who had gone towards the turned with a flea in their ear. Sutlers are also in trouble

finding it impossible to get any goods to the front. General Innis M. Palmer has returned to Newbern, and resumed command of this district, called now the Dis-trict of Beaufort. He has issued his first order and ac-

nonneed his staff.

THE RAILROAD PRIWERN KINSTON AND GOLDSRO bridges. They will be built up, so that by next Saturday or Sunday cars can be run all the way from M boro have generally remained there, and are by no means displeased with the new regime. In fact, they welcome our troops with a hearty onthusiasm. The Union troops were never in better spirits, and a prouder and more efficient army never trod the soil. New troops are coming in here from Morehead City every day and night, com-

prising new recruits and conscripts; and a very large army is gathering upon the plains of North Carolina. REBEL ACCOUNTS.

North Carolina Doing Her Duty in Sug. plying Johnston's Army. [From the Raleigh Progress, March 21.]

[From the Raleigh Progress, March 21.]
We are gratified to see that the people of our State are
responding nobly to the call of Governor Vance for contributions for the support of our armies. Meetings are
being beld in all portions of the State not within the
Yankee lines, and liberal donations made. North Carolina had done her duty in sending men to the field, and
she will not be outlone by any other State in supporting
the men in the field. Her soldiers are doing their duty,
and have people are doing theirs.